

Hollywood and Fairchild v. Carrows California Family Restaurants et al., No. 2:18 CV 2098 JGB (GLS) (the "Order," Dkt. No. 82).

In September 2024, without complying with the Order, Fairchild filed a civil rights complaint in the Northern District of California against multiple defendants concerning incidents related to a short-term property rental in Riverside. *Fairchild v. Han et al.*, No. 3:24 cv 6877 (N.D. Cal. filed Sept. 30, 2024); (*see also* Dkt. No. 1). On February 28, 2025, the case was transferred to this Court. (Dkt. Nos. 33, 34). In so doing, the Northern District found it "clear that relevant witnesses and information related to this case are all located in the Los Angeles and Riverside area." (Dkt. No. 33 at 4) (citation omitted). Moreover, the only Defendant who has appeared in this matter resides in the Central District. (Dkt. No. 13). Accordingly, the Northern District concluded that Plaintiff has engaged in impermissible forum shopping to avoid this Court's Order. (Dkt. No. 33 at 3–4).

Plaintiff cannot attempt to circumvent the Order and flaunt threshold venue requirements by initiating claims that arise in this District in neighboring districts. *See*, *e.g.*, *Greene v. Alhambra Hosp. Med. Ctr.*, No. 215CV00451JADNJK, 2016 WL 3176596, at \*1 (D. Nev. May 17, 2016) (finding that the vexatious litigant has impermissibly "attempted to circumvent that vexatious litigant finding by initiating his cases in two other neighboring districts") (collecting cases), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 215CV00451JADNJK, 2016 WL 3148389 (D. Nev. June 2, 2016); *see also id.* at \*5 ("[The vexatious litigant] has long been aware that he cannot circumvent the vexatious litigant order in the Central District of California by simply bringing claims that arise in that forum in other district courts."). Indeed, Courts routinely reject such attempts. *See*, *e.g.*, *Johnson v. Commonwealth Hosp. LLC*, No. 224CV00590RFBNJK, 2024 WL 1554239, at \*1 n.2 (D. Nev. Apr. 10, 2024) ("Quite plainly, a plaintiff is not permitted to bring suit in a distant district as a means to avoid a vexatious litigant order.");

1 Magee v. Clark, No. CV 09-5784-ABC (RC), 2009 WL 2488040, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 2 11, 2009) ("Since being declared a vexatious litigant in this district court, petitioner has 3 filed at least three habeas corpus petitions in other district courts challenging his 1965 4 conviction and sentence in Los Angeles County Superior Court case no. 272227, in a 5 blatant attempt to avoid the Order of this Court declaring him a vexatious litigant and 6 requiring approval of any habeas filing by petitioner."). 7 8 Here, for the convenience of the parties, convenience of the witnesses, ease of 9 access to the evidence, and local interest in the controversy, venue is clearly appropriate only in the Central District. Therefore, the Court concludes that Plaintiff filed her 10 11 Complaint in the Northern District to deliberately flout the Vexatious Litigant Order. 12 Accordingly, this action is summarily DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. 13 14 IT IS SO ORDERED. 15 16 17 18 19 DATED: March 13, 2025 20 **UNIT** STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 21 22 Presented by: 23 24 25

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UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE